

**PEACE CORPS**  
**SMALL PROJECT ASSISTANCE (SPA)**  
**PROGRAM**

**FY 2001**

**RESULTS REVIEW**  
**AND**  
**RESOURCES REQUEST**  
**(R4)**



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## **Part I**

### **Overview and Factors Affecting Program Performance**



## A. Program Overview

We are pleased to submit the Small Project Assistance (SPA) program's R4 for FY 2001. As it has for 15 years, this unique program combines the financial resources of USAID with the human resources of the Peace Corps in order to advance mutual goals. Not only does the SPA program enable USAID assistance to have a direct development impact in selected priority areas, it also enables Peace Corps Volunteers (PCVs) to engage community members in a **participatory process** that contributes to sustainable development at the local level. In short, USAID's ability to have an impact at the grass-roots continues to be enhanced through the SPA program.

As has been the case in previous years, the relatively small amount of central core resources provided for the SPA PASA has had a very high multiplier effect. In FY 1998, more than 90 percent of all USAID SPA funding was provided by regional bureaus and field missions. More importantly, PCVs have worked with communities and host country sponsoring agencies to generate in-kind contributions and other additional resources. As a result, local contributions to community projects exceeded SPA contributions in FY 1998.

The SPA program continues to employ both **grants** and **technical assistance** to provide communities with the seed money as well as the skills necessary to address locally identified needs. In FY 1998, **803 grant activities** were conducted in more than 70 countries. This total **represents a 62 percent increase over the targeted level** of 496. In part, the increase is due to better SPA grant reporting than we have previously experienced. But increased grant activity is also attributable to new country entries. This was the first year that Jordan, Macedonia and South Africa had fully operational SPA programs; Mozambique also established a program in FY 1998.

As was noted in last year's R4, capacity building is becoming the cornerstone of the SPA program. In keeping with this shift in program focus, SPA's technical assistance component continued to account for a large share of total program commitments in FY 1998. **More than 80 Peace Corps training events** were supported with **SPA technical assistance** funding. The technical assistance component complements the grant component of the SPA program by strengthening technical skills and enhancing the design and management of community-based projects.

It is also noteworthy that 15 percent of all SPA resources supported technical assistance in FY98. This percentage tells only part of the story, however. Because approximately 20 percent of total grant funding supported activities with a strong training component, the overall share of resources directed toward capacity building actually surpasses one-third of total program resources.<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup>It is important to note that people are trained and local capacity is enhanced when the activity's primary objective is production or construction. Hence, the technical assistance share of SPA resources is actually much higher.



## B. Factors Affecting Program Performance

As in previous years, the scope of SPA activity in FY 1998 was largely determined by: (1) the availability of resources; (2) the number of countries with SPA programs; and (3) the number of Peace Corps Volunteers participating in the program. However, these elements were affected by the following factors.

**USAID Funding Levels:** Overall SPA program funding increased slightly from \$2,587,500 in FY 1995, to \$2,734,907 in FY 1998. Increases did not occur uniformly across regions, however. Africa Bureau commitments to SPA decreased while ENI Bureau funding earmarked for the NIS region increased. These slight changes notwithstanding, program funding has remained relatively constant and performance continues to exceed planned levels.

**Country Phase Outs and New Entries:** In FY 1998, Peace Corps graduated from Chile. In addition, post closings in Chad, Eritrea, Guinea-Bissau, and Sri Lanka terminated SPA programs. At the same time, SPA programs have been initiated in Macedonia, Mozambique, South Africa, and Surinam. These new programs have off-set post closings and have contributed to higher than anticipated performance levels.

**Turnover of Personnel:** As noted in previous R4 presentations, the way in which personnel from both Peace Corps and USAID promote the SPA program directly affects its acceptance and use in the field. Some Peace Corps staff and Volunteers see the program as integral to their programming efforts; others see it as ancillary. In some countries, USAID staff participate in SPA program activities, and in others they do not. Yet because turnover among Peace Corps and USAID personnel is quite high, the entire focus of a country-level SPA program may change with changes in personnel.

### An Example of SPA Outcome Analysis

Outcome	Indicators	Examples
Basic Needs	Improvements in water and sanitation, health care, housing, nutrition, shelter and security	- School latrines constructed - Health clinic refurbished
Skills and Knowledge	Acquisition and/or application of the skills required to carry out tasks or assume responsibilities	- Vocational students construct school furniture - Maintenance of latrines by community members - Application of soil conservation techniques by hillside farmers

**Outcome Analysis:** During FY 1998, SPA program staff worked to further refine indicators that capture the types of SPA program outcomes reported. Appendix 2 presents ten outcome variables along with examples of indicators that illustrate activity outcomes. In FY99, these outcomes and indicators will be published in a small booklet intended to



help Peace Corps Volunteers and their counterparts to articulate and report on the impact of the SPA activities in which they are involved.

In addition, SPA-supported training events continue to incorporate participatory evaluation methods that equip participants to examine impact. Moreover, SPA program staff are working with Peace Corps' newly created Program Learnings Unit to assure that the tools and techniques being utilized to capture SPA program impact are incorporated into the Peace Corps' broader evaluation framework.

Another important means for measuring SPA program outcomes are country-specific SPA program evaluations as well as evaluations of Peace Corps projects that contribute to SPA program objectives. In FY 1998, longitudinal analyses of SPA program impact was carried out through country-level SPA evaluations conducted in **Nepal** and the **Slovak Republic**.

In **Nepal**, an evaluation team examined projects conducted over a ten-year period (1987-1997). From the 147 projects conducted during that timeframe, 24 were randomly selected for in-depth

analysis. Of these, 71 percent met both evaluation criteria of: (1) continuing to provide benefits and, (2) continuing to receive community support. An additional 21 percent met at least one of the criteria but also demonstrated weaknesses, e.g.,

participants had not

received adequate technical training, that might impede long - term sustainability.

Overall, the evaluation team observed the following important points: the communities involved in the projects played a dominant role in generating the project idea and most decisions related to the project are made collectively by the PCV and community members; one-third of SPA projects target women while two-thirds equally benefit both genders; most SPA projects have led to positive changes while some have even provided unexpected impact and indirect benefits.

In the **Slovak Republic**, a team of PCVs examined 16 randomly selected projects; 75 percent had been completed and 25 percent were still in process. Projects were examined to determine: (1) whether the SPA monies had been utilized as expected; (2) if project goals had been achieved; (3) how to improve future projects for better use of SPA funds. Evaluators concluded that, in more than 80 percent of the projects examined, funds had been spent within proscribed guidelines, goals had been at least partially met and the projects had proven to be worthwhile for the communities

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### Country-Level SPA Evaluation Findings

In **Nepal**, over 90 percent of the SPA projects examined were still functioning with more than 70 percent continuing to provide benefits and receive community support.

In the **Slovak Republic**, evaluators concurred that in more than 80 percent of the SPA projects studied, goals were met and communities had benefited.

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involved. In the evaluation report, one of the evaluators (and SPA Committee Chairman) observed: *SPA is not about building monuments or implementing complex systems. It is about doing small, focused projects that are well-planned. It is about replicable processes.*



## **Part II**

### **Progress Toward Special Objective and Intermediate Results**



## **A. Description of SPA Special Objective and Intermediate Results**

A critical aspect of the SPA program is that the development activities it supports cut across many sectoral areas, including environment, child survival, food production, education, water and sanitation, and small enterprise development, to name a few. Because of its unique, cross-sectoral nature, the SPA program is served by the following Special Objective (SPO):

***Enhance communities' capabilities to conduct low-cost, grass-roots, sustainable development activities.***

The Global Bureau is reporting on the results of this Special Objective separately to allow for the full impact of the program to be monitored and its link to overall Agency achievement clearly determined. However, the SPA program's relationship to USAID goals is reflected by the intermediate results used to measure SPA's progress. These results, which are measured annually on a world-wide basis, directly contribute to the achievement of SPA's SPO.

**Intermediate Result 1: Effective implementation of health and water activities by local communities,** specifically, projects involving water system installation, latrine construction, and the provision of health services and facilities.

**Intermediate Result 2: Effective implementation of economic growth activities by local communities,** specifically, education, food production and small business projects.

**Intermediate Result 3: Effective implementation of environmental activities by local communities,** specifically, projects focusing on environmental awareness campaigns, educational materials production, sustainable agriculture and the upgrading of parks and nature preserves.

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### **Indicators for IRs 1,2, and 3**

- **the annual number of SPA activities conducted;**
  - **the number of people served annually by these activities;**
  - **the amount of local resources generated annually for each activity;**
  - **the number of individuals trained in the areas of economic development, environment and health and water/sanitation.**
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**Intermediate Result 4: Strengthened local organizational capacity to implement sustainable development activities.**

Note that this indicator is a proxy indicator since determining impact through analysis of each organization served would be time-consuming and prohibitively costly.

**Indicator for IR4**

**- the annual numbers of people trained in local civic organizations or NGOs world-wide.**

Actual data on all SPA SPO indicators is being reported annually for all new grants. Information is collected annually from each post with a functioning SPA program.

**In 1998, SPA supported 803 community-based projects benefiting 567,674 individuals. Community contributions totaled 1,273,998 and nearly 11,000 individuals, representing over 2,200 organizations or communities, participated in training activities. Planned levels have been exceeded for most indicators.**

Peace Corps Volunteers and the community members they work with monitor and report on each individual SPA activity. The information is collected using standard evaluation forms which are then forwarded to PC/Washington where they are compiled into an annual activities report. Table 1 summarizes progress toward the SPA Special Objective.

Due to the nature of the SPA program and an inherent flexibility in developing projects locally, the number of projects can fluctuate from year to year. Projections

have been made based on trends in previous years, funds available and average number of beneficiaries.

**Table 1. Summary of Progress Toward SPA SPO**

Intermediate Results	Indicator	1995 (Baseline)	1998		
			Planned	Actual	% Exceeding Plan
<b>IRs 1,2, and 3 (Cumulative Presentation of Performance Data)</b>	1.Activities Conducted	681	496	803	62%
	2.Beneficiaries Served	387,616	282,572	561,474	99% <sup>a</sup>
	3.Resources Generated	1,746,395	1,273,122	1,273,998	--
	4.Individuals Trained	1,119	9,000 <sup>b</sup>	10,918	21%
<b>IR 4</b>	1.Organizations Strengthened	1,234	1,632	2,281	40%

<sup>a</sup> Increases in actual beneficiary numbers are explained in the individual Performance Data Tables.

<sup>b</sup> Because people trained has exceeded planned levels for the past two years, the target has been adjusted upward.



World-wide in 1998, SPA community-based projects supported SPO results in the following manner:

- 61 percent addressed broad-based economic growth activities;
- 26 percent supported health and water/sanitation activities;
- 13 percent promoted environmental protection activities.

The distribution of SPA activity varies somewhat among Peace Corps regions. For example, health and water/sanitation projects account for nearly 40 percent of all SPA activity in the Africa region and nearly 30 percent in the IAP region. But in the EMA region, health and water/sanitation projects make up only about 15 percent of the total SPA projects.

In the IAP region, environment projects demonstrated a greater share of total activity, increasing from 9 percent in FY 1997 to 18 percent in FY 1998. In the EMA and Africa regions, the share of environment projects remained relatively constant, accounting for 14 and 6 percent respectively.

Economic development projects account for over 50 percent of all SPA activity in the IAP and Africa regions, while in EMA, economic development makes up nearly 70 percent. But in order to fully understand the functions of this sector, it is important to note that 57 percent of all economic development projects focus on education. This relationship and performance towards IR2 will be more fully analyzed in Part C below.

## **B. IR1 - *Effective implementation of health and water/sanitation activities by local communities.***

### **1. Performance Analysis**

The SPA activities contributing to this intermediate result focused on improvements in health, hygiene, and nutrition via the installation of wells, latrines, cisterns, rural health clinics, and community gardens. Actual levels of activity exceeded planned levels for all indicators.

In Africa, community projects designed to improve health, nutrition and hygiene accounted for approximately 40 percent of all SPA activity. Percentages were lower in the IAP region (28%) and the EMA region (15%).

In most instances, activities related to IR1 are **satisfying basic human needs** and improving the quality of life. However, most of these activities also contribute to the acquisition of **new skills and knowledge**. And when skills and knowledge are applied, changes in **attitudes and behaviors** may occur. The application of new skills can also lead to **enhanced self-esteem**. The following provides illustrative examples of SPA-supported activities and their various outcomes.



## Community Health Training

In Pita, **Guinea**, a SPA grant supported mid-wifery training for 20 women, 5 each from 4 rural prefectures. As a result of this training, the new mid-wives are able to recognize and monitor a pregnancy. In addition, they are able to recognize at-risk pregnancies for referral to a Health Center, as well as to explain vaccination calendars and vaccines, and provide post-natal care. PCV Kim Maggio reports that each of the 20 women trained has already assisted at least one birth with positive results.

An interesting community health project in another region is the AIDS Awareness Campaign undertaken in Kostanai, **Kazakhstan**. There, PCV Catherine Tse worked with a local AIDS Center to carry out education and outreach activities concerning HIV/AIDS. SPA funds were used to purchase supplies and materials for the production of posters and billboards. In addition, the funds helped the Center leverage additional funding contributions from the community. As a result of the campaign, PCV Tse reports that members of the Center have acquired project implementation skills and are better prepared to develop new ideas and outreach programs. In addition, the visibility of the AIDS Center has increased tremendously.

In **Tonga**, there is also a lack of understanding about how HIV/AIDS is transmitted and prevented, especially among youth. SPA funding has assisted a number of Volunteers and their counterparts to organize Youth Assemblies and Life Skills Workshops in which community health issues such as HIV/AIDS, sexuality, and alcohol and drug use are discussed openly. In addition to educating young people about health dangers that are related to lifestyles and behavior, these activities also provide youth with opportunities to share knowledge with their peers and to gain experience in leadership roles.

Another common and often serious community health problem is unsafe food handling. In the Vallegrande Health District of **Bolivia**, PCVs Susan Palochik, Jennifer Marks and Laura Pusateri are working with their counterparts to deliver training courses to foodhandlers, women who work in the local market preparing food. Through pictures, role plays and examples, the PCVs and their counterparts conducted training sessions focusing on the dangers of poor food handling techniques and the importance of good hygiene. A SPA grant was obtained to support the development of the training materials used in the courses.

## Construction of Wells, Storage Tanks, Reservoirs, and Water Flow Systems

The lack of clean, potable water sources is a problem that communities throughout the world face on an ongoing basis. Contaminated water supplies are also a major factor in disease transmission and diarrhea. Assistance to community groups interested in securing a safe and potable water supply continues to be an area to which SPA responds.



The impact of such projects may be considerable, leading not only to tangible outcomes such as improvements in sanitation and health and the acquisition of construction skills, but also resulting in less tangible benefits such as increased awareness of sanitation practices, management skills and community morale.

In **Guinea**, for example, four villages in the sous-prefecture of Kobela lacked access to a source of safe drinking water. PCV Sunidawn Elgar worked with village officials and government technicians to develop plans for spring cappings and well construction, and to develop a proposal to obtain SPA funding. Once the project was approved, community members worked with a team of skilled laborers to construct storage basins and cover water sources. The PCV and local health extension agents provided education and training on water usage. Following completion of the project, the PCV reports: *Communities have learned the importance of safe drinking water and of water sanitation and the sous-prefet has learned the process involved in composing an application for funding a community-based project, implementing the project, and managing the funds.* In order to demonstrate the broader impact such a project can have, she also notes that two neighboring villages are now working independently to fund spring cappings in their communities.

And in **El Salvador**, the community of El Junquillo relied on a single spring, two kilometers away, to meet all the resident's basic water necessities. Because the water source was used for washing, it was not potable. PCV Benjamin Sand worked with the local cooperative to secure SPA funding to purchase solar water pumps and construct storage tanks. These resources also helped leverage funding from an Irish aid organization for the construction of latrines. PCV Sand reports that, in addition to the tangible benefits received, access to potable water, improvements in sanitation, acquisition of skills in masonry and water system management, the community members also demonstrate enhanced organizational and leadership abilities as well as strengthened affiliations with other NGOs.

### Latrine Construction

In addition to assistance provided in the repair and replacement of wells and storage tanks in local communities, SPA resources are used to support the construction of latrines, thereby protecting ground water supplies from contamination and preventing widespread health concerns associated with poor sanitary conditions.

Latrine construction accounts for over one-quarter of the health and sanitation activity supported by SPA in the Africa region and one-third of the activity in the IAP region. But in the EMA region, latrine construction adds up to over 40 percent of the health/sanitation activity, primarily in **Morocco**, **Nepal**, and the **Philippines**. For example, PCV Wendy Kassel worked with community members from the Baglung District in **Nepal** to address the issue of poor sanitation in their village. With SPA funding, they constructed 37 latrines. The PCV reports that, through the latrine construction process, people increased their awareness of better health, hygiene and



sanitation practices while also improving the cleanliness of their water sources and overall environment.

### Health Clinic Construction

The construction or refurbishing of health posts and clinics continues to attract SPA resources, primarily in the Africa region. In the Thioro district of **Guinea**, for example, a population of over 6,000 had no access to medical care within a reasonable distance. As a result, illnesses often went untreated. And, as PCV Cynthia Hird noted, an indirect impact of illness is female illiteracy since it is the girls who are pulled out of school to care for a sick parent. Working with community leaders, the PCV helped obtain a SPA grant to support construction of a health dispensary, well and septic pit. In addition to meeting the communities' basic health needs, the PCV reports that: *the greatest skills gained were management of money and supplies, and the division of labor (i.e., insuring that everyone contributed some labor). The community held Friday meetings and, using the District map, decided which village would be responsible for water carrying and various other tasks. They now understand that a project requires immense cooperation and proper management skills.*

In addition to supporting the construction of health posts in Guinea, during FY 1998, SPA resources supported the construction or rehabilitation of health care facilities in **Mali, Togo, Burkina Faso, Cote d'Ivoire, The Gambia, Zambia, and Senegal**. PCV Tshikana Douglas worked with the village of Mbakna, **Senegal** to secure a SPA grant for the construction of a health hut. The facility is initially being staffed by a health worker trained to diagnose and treat common ailments, as well as a midwife, but additional midwives and health workers will be trained as follow-up to this project. The PCV reports that the community now has access to health services not previously available. She also writes enthusiastically, *this is something they have wanted for years!*

### Other Infrastructure Developement

As demonstrated above, SPA-supported infrastructure projects may take many forms including the construction of bridges that ameliorate the impact of seasonal floods and improve access to schools, clinics, businesses, etc. In **El Salvador**, the community of Oratorio was virtually cut off during the rainy season when surrounding rivers flooded their banks, making roads impassable. PCV Kimberly Hinshaw worked with the local community development association to construct a bridge that would allow access to Oratorio during the rainy season. She reports: *since the bridge was constructed, vehicles have used the road regularly during the rainy season and school attendance is now 100 percent because the bridge allows safe passage.* She also notes that the success of this project has increased the community's self-esteem and morale, prompting the town council to also install a telephone line in the community. Moreover, citizens of Oratorio who helped provide manual labor for bridge construction increased their masonry skills and many are now using the skills learned to build latrines. Finally, Kimberly observes that the



town council's treasurer has learned new accounting and banking skills due to SPA funds oversight.

Another noteworthy health project is the Oasis Shower and Laundry facility that was constructed in the Children's Hospital in Dashowuz, **Turkmenistan**. The project grew out of the efforts of PCV Lynne Jacobsen and the Hospital Director, who worked with the doctors and nurses of the Children's Hospital to identify how to better support the mothers who stay with their children while they undergo treatment in the hospital. Because hospital stays often last days or even weeks, it was determined that a shower and laundry facility would be of tremendous benefit. With the assistance of SPA funding, a facility was designed where the mothers can bathe and wash their children's clothes. The facility also includes a room where mothers can take time out, drink tea, talk to each other and rest. This facility is truly an oasis for the mothers who care for their children during their hospital stays.



**Table 2. Performance Data Table - IR1**

<b>Special Objective: Enhance communities' capabilities to conduct low-cost, grass-roots, sustainable development projects</b>			
<b>IR 1:</b> Effective implementation of health and water activities by local communities			
<b>Indicator 1:</b> Annual number of activities related to health and water/sanitation			
<b>Unit of Measure:</b> # activities conducted	Year	Planned	Actual
	1995	Baseline	247
	1996	222	219
<b>Source:</b> PCV, Counterpart, & Staff Reports	1997	200	256
	<b>1998</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>212</b>
	1999	162	
<b>Comments:</b> It is expected that at least 1,156 health and water activities will have been conducted by FY2001.	2001	145	
<b>Indicator 2:</b> Number of people served annually by activities related to health and water/sanitation			
<b>Unit of Measure:</b> Individual beneficiaries	Year	Planned	Actual
	1995	Baseline	172,923
	1996	135,000	195,141
<b>Source:</b> PCV, Counterpart, & Staff Reports	1997	121,500	192,650
	<b>1998</b>	<b>109,350</b>	<b>241,139</b>
	1999	98,412	
<b>Comments:</b> Actual beneficiary numbers are larger than anticipated due to several large-scale community health activities and public awareness campaigns.	2001	88,573	
<b>Indicator 3:</b> Local resources generated annually through activities related to health and water/sanitation			
<b>Unit of Measure:</b> \$ equivalents of labor, supplies/materials, and local currency	Year	Planned	Actual
	1995	Baseline	508,375
	1996	457,538	727,473
<b>Source:</b> PCV, Counterpart, & Staff Reports	1997	411,784	456,117
	<b>1998</b>	<b>370,605</b>	<b>263,562</b>
	1999	333,545	
<b>Comments:</b> Actual resources generated are lower than anticipated due to a decline in the SPA activity in this sector during FY98 (from 33% in FY97 to 26% in FY98) and to more emphasis on community-level training events that require lower community contributions.	2001	300,190	
<b>Indicator 4:</b> Number of individuals trained in the skills related to health and water/sanitation			
<b>Unit of Measure:</b> # people trained	Year	Planned	Actual
	1995	Baseline	285
	1996	328	2,147
<b>Source:</b> PCV, Counterpart, & Staff Reports	1997	377	2,023
	<b>1998</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>2,747</b>
	1999	2,200	



<b>Comments:</b> Given that the number of people trained has exceeded planned levels for the past two years, the target has been adjusted upward. It is expected that the number of individuals trained will continue to increase by 10% annually.	2001	2,420	
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## **2. Expected Progress Through FY 2001**

If present trends continue, it is anticipated that at least 1,156 community-based activities designed to improve health, hygiene and nutritional status will be implemented by FY 2001.

We recognize the importance of continuing to expand the availability and quality of health and hygiene services through construction of clinics, latrines, and water systems; indeed this type of activity will continue to define performance towards this intermediate result.

Nevertheless, we are very supportive of the increasing emphasis being placed on community-level health and hygiene education efforts designed to complement the construction activities. We will continue to urge Volunteers, HCN counterparts, and PC staff to help us learn more about which grass-roots techniques most effectively encourage behavior changes.

### ***C. IR2 - Effective implementation of economic growth activities by local communities.***

#### **1. Performance Analysis.**

Progress towards IR2 is achieved through activities associated with income generation, food production, and education, e.g., commercial agriculture, light manufacturing, handicrafts production, school construction/repairs, instructional materials improvements, and micro-enterprise development.

In FY 1998, targets have been exceeded for all indicators. Again, the numbers of individuals trained has greatly surpassed the target due to increased program focus on capacity building and locally organized, community-level trainings.

Economic development projects account for nearly 70 percent of all SPA activity in the EMA region, while in IAP and Africa, activity in this sector makes up over 50 percent. But it is important to emphasize that a large share, 57 percent, of economic development activity actually consists of community-level projects related to education.

Table 3 highlights the percentage of economic development projects that focus on education. As the table also illustrates, this varies by region with the heaviest education emphasis in the EMA region.



**Table 3. Share of Economic Development Activity Focusing on Education**

<b>Region</b>	<b>Economic Development Activities (#)</b>	<b>Education Projects (#)</b>	<b>Education Project Share of Econ. Dev. Activity (%)</b>
IAP	77	31	40%
AFR	172	104	60%
EMA	238	142	82%
World-Wide	487	277	57%

Because of this emphasis, EMA activities related to IR2 primarily increase **access to basic education** and contribute to the acquisition of **new skills and knowledge**. However, in the other regions, where food production and income generation projects account for 40 percent (IAP) and 28 percent (Africa) of all SPA activity, outcomes also include **income generation and improvements in employment**. Moreover, reports on activities contributing to IR2 were more likely to cite less tangible outcomes such as **enhanced self-esteem** and **group solidarity**. The following provides illustrative examples of these activities and their outcomes.

#### Libraries and Community Resource Centers

The establishment or enhancement of libraries and community resource centers continues to account for more than one-third of all SPA education activities. With support from SPA, many schools have enhanced their libraries to include computer education labs, where students and local community residents can make use of structured computer literacy courses. Once the centers are established, students, teachers, and community members are able to access information and acquire new skills.

For example, PCV Michelle Kraviec helped establish the Anuchinshy Resource Center in **Russia**. She reports: *the teachers and students have shown excitement over the development of the Center, they are learning to catalog books, organize new materials and use these materials in the classroom.*

And in order to better address community needs for broader skill training, SPA grant funds have also been used to support the construction of community learning centers, such as the Marriqua Center for Women's Development in **St. Vincent** (Eastern Caribbean). Here, an area on the lower level of the community center was refurbished to function as a skills training center where programs in sewing, arts and crafts production, personal development and



literacy can be conducted. In addition to the acquisition of new skills and knowledge, PCV Tara Compagni reports: *there is a demonstrated rise in motivation and morale among the group members. Over the past two weeks our membership has increased from twenty to thirty and there is a great deal of enthusiasm.* She also notes that throughout the course of the project, individuals with motivation and perseverance stood out and established themselves as group leaders.

### Classroom Construction, Rehabilitation and Maintenance

Schools around the world, in various states of overcrowding and disrepair, continue to deteriorate as maintenance budgets are not available. Unsuitable school conditions affect class attendance and lead to high absenteeism. More than one-quarter of SPA resources are employed to construct or make improvements to school facilities, thereby increasing educational opportunities at the grass-roots.

In Amrakits, **Armenia**, PCVs Lisa Scorsolini and Jason Demerjian worked with members of the School Board to design a different kind of school improvement project. Because of the numerous needs for textbooks, supplies and repairs to the school, the School Board decided to engage in an income-generating agricultural project. With a SPA grant, the group purchased a tractor, potato seeds and fertilizer. The aim is to cultivate school-owned land and then use the proceeds from the sale of the crop to meet the ongoing needs of students and to provide for repairs and upkeep of the school infrastructure. In addition, it is anticipated that agricultural skills will be transferred to participating school children and that participating Board members will acquire additional project management skills.

Oftentimes a SPA grant can help a school community obtain the most basic of services, which, in turn, can lead to further development. In the case of Mutondwe, **Zimbabwe**, SPA funding, in conjunction with funds raised by the community itself, helped bring an electric line from the main road to the school campus. PCV Sarah Greenberger reports that this electrification project has made a whole range of additional improvements possible. The school has been able to institute evening study hours in the classroom blocks and library and has increased income generation by selling cold drinks at the lunch shop. Furthermore, the school is now able to hook up 20 donated computers in order to provide students and teachers with the opportunity to learn computer skills.

### Vocational Training

In addition to construction and maintenance activities, a number of schools are undertaking SPA-supported activities to improve learning environments by providing desks, tables and chairs for classrooms and libraries. For such projects, schools are often able to combine construction projects with vocational training.



For example, when a school in **St. Lucia** (Eastern Caribbean) decided to construct and outfit an Arts and Crafts educational center, the vocational students gained valuable on-the-job training by completing much of the electrical and carpentry work required for the project. PCV Irene Battle reports that the skills and knowledge acquired by the students resulted in their increased self-confidence and helped many find employment in the local community upon graduation.

Even meeting the school population's water and sanitation needs can provide opportunities for vocational training as is the case in the Tupou High School in Nukunuku, **Tonga**. Here, dilapidated bathrooms resulted in unsanitary conditions. PCV Marc Senall worked with the school principal and an industrial arts teacher to design a project that would involve students in the construction of new bathrooms. A SPA grant was obtained for the purchase of construction materials and students are learning a variety of plumbing and carpentry skills through the construction process.

### Instructional Materials and Equipment

SPA has also helped expand the quality of basic education through better instructional materials, media and methods. Oftentimes, SPA funding supports the acquisition or development of educational resource materials that are more up-to-date and employ better teaching methodologies. In **Tanzania**, for example, PCV Karen Schaefer is working with the Mzumbe Book Project, a small, local Tanzanian printing and publishing house to develop a study guide for A-level mathematics. A SPA grant is helping to cover printing costs of a text that will reflect the Tanzanian syllabus and pedagogy.

In **Gabon** and **Nepal**, a lack of instructional resources has prompted PCVs, students and teachers to develop their own visual aides by painting the walls of their classrooms with world map murals. In both cases, SPA grant contributions did not exceed \$200 and the students and teachers provided all the labor.

In contrast, in the EMA region, SPA promotes the use of the latest technologies for language instruction and self-learning activities. In Dobrich, **Bulgaria**, for example, PCV Brittini Milam worked with colleagues at the Geo Milev Foreign Language School to create a language laboratory where students and teachers can have access to audio, video, and computer stations. A SPA grant was used to purchase the audio, video and computer equipment required to strengthen in-classroom listening capabilities as well as to create a computer literacy program.

In Khorezm, **Uzbekistan**, PCV Michael Shealey worked with the Regional Language Center to obtain SPA funding for a TV/VCR, office supplies, classroom furniture and blackboards. Despite the isolation of this region, these improvements are slowly



leading to increased usage of the Center by both students and teachers and, consequently, improvements in language skills.

### Non-Formal Education and Youth Development

There appears to be a trend towards more SPA support for non-formal education (NFE) activities, particularly those related to youth development. In the EMA region, for example, these types of projects accounted for over 15 percent of all education activity in the region during FY 1998. It is important to underscore the fact that many of the NFE activities are directed towards under-served populations, like girls, or other disadvantaged groups, such as youth-at-risk or the handicapped.

The issue of young girls dropping out of primary school by fifth and sixth grade is unfortunately all too prevalent in the Mopti region of **Mali**. In an attempt to inspire 35 girls to continue their education, the community utilized SPA funds to sponsor a Career Day in which girls from seventeen different schools in the region spent a day with a professional woman. Not only did the girls get to shadow their mentor in action at work, but they also participated in various discussions related to girls' education.

An example of youth development is the work PCV Matthew Madden is doing with Foundation Potential in Togliatti, **Russia**. Here, a SPA grant is supporting the development of a Big Brothers/Big Sisters program that seeks to reduce the number of children at risk—that is, children with a high potential to become involved in the abuse of drugs and narcotics, by linking children with adult mentors who serve as positive role models. SPA funding is being used to purchase supplies and materials, develop marketing tools, and provide training to the community members who volunteer to serve as Big Brothers or Sisters.

### Income Generation/Employment

SPA resources often support projects that help augment income and employment for groups of individuals who have not previously had access to the capital, equipment, or markets required to generate income.

The Women's Couture Groupement of Kolda, **Senegal** is a case in point. Although the members of the group are skilled tailors, they lacked the capital required to start a business on their own, either individually or as a group. The women decided to establish a shop where they can produce ready and custom made clothing for special groups and the general public. They also decided to run their business as a cooperative in which each member is aware of the steps involved in following accounting and inventory systems and takes some responsibility for systems maintenance. Together with PCV Beth Edwards, the women obtained a SPA grant to support the purchase of materials and equipment (cloth, shelving, sewing tables, sewing machines). The PCV reports that the groupement members are gaining business skills that allow them to be in full control of their own labor and products.



In order to promote independent marketing and sales among a group of women carpet weavers in Husseinyya, **Jordan**, a rug bazaar was established where their products could be sold. The women picked up skills in bookkeeping and advertising, and applied them in their new endeavors. This Bedouin rug bazaar enabled these women, who, due to cultural norms cannot leave their village, to generate more income and work independently without dishonoring the culture in which they live.



**Table 4. Performance Data Table - IR2**

<b>Special Objective: Enhance communities' capabilities to conduct low-cost, grass-roots, sustainable development projects</b>			
<b>IR 2:</b> Effective implementation of economic development activities by local communities			
<b>Indicator 1:</b> Annual number of activities related to economic development			
<b>Unit of Measure:</b> # activities conducted	Year	Planned	Actual
	1995	Baseline	375
	1996	338	339
<b>Source:</b> PCV, Counterpart, & Staff Reports	1997	304	454
	<b>1998</b>	<b>273</b>	<b>487</b>
	1999	246	
<b>Comments:</b> Actual numbers exceeded planned levels due to increased activity in this sector and to a greater emphasis on training/capacity building activities.	2001	221	
<b>Indicator 2:</b> Number of people served annually by economic development activities			
<b>Unit of Measure:</b> Individual beneficiaries	Year	Planned	Actual
	1995	Baseline	149,717
	1996	134,745	125,202
<b>Source:</b> PCV, Counterpart, & Staff Reports	1997	121,271	223,026
	<b>1998</b>	<b>109,144</b>	<b>264,792</b>
	1999	98,229	
<b>Comments:</b> Actual beneficiary numbers are larger than anticipated due to greater emphasis on non-formal education activities (e.g., youth camps) and community resource centers serving larger communities.	2001	88,406	
<b>Indicator 3:</b> Local resources generated annually by economic development activities			
<b>Unit of Measure:</b> \$ equivalents of labor, supplies/materials, and local currency	Year	Planned	Actual
	1995	Baseline	1,304,860
	1996	1,174,374	848,223
<b>Source:</b> PCV, Counterpart, & Staff Reports	1997	1,056,937	1,071,723
	<b>1998</b>	<b>951,243</b>	<b>857,724</b>
	1999	856,119	
<b>Comments:</b> Despite increased SPA activity in this sector, actual dollar equivalents generated are lower than anticipated due to more emphasis on community-level training events that require lower community contributions.	2001	770,507	
<b>Indicator 4:</b> Number of individuals trained in skills related to economic development			
<b>Unit of Measure:</b> # people trained	Year	Planned	Actual
	1995	Baseline	632
	1996	727	5,643
<b>Source:</b> PCV, Counterpart, & Staff Reports	1997	836	4,973
	<b>1998</b>	<b>5,000</b>	<b>5,323</b>
	1999	5,500	



<b>Comments:</b> Given that the number of people trained has exceeded planned levels for the past two years, the target has been adjusted upward. It is expected that the number of individuals trained will continue to increase by 10% annually.	2001	6,050	
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## **2. Expected Progress Through FY 2001.**

If present trends continue, the FY 2001 target of 1,775 economic development activities will likely be surpassed. Planned levels of people trained has already been adjusted upward to account for the SPA program's increased focus on training and capacity building. It may also be necessary to upwardly adjust the targeted number of activities in FY99 and beyond.

An education focus will continue to characterize IR2, especially in the Africa and EMA regions. This is particularly important with respect to the resource allocation decisions made by USAID Bureaus and Missions.

In the Africa region, for example, more than 55 percent of all SPA-supported grant activity contributes to IR2 effective implementation of economic development by local communities. This highlights the importance of Economic Growth funds in this region

### ***D. IR3 - Effective implementation of environmental activities by local communities.***

#### **1. Performance Analysis**

The activities encompassed by IR3 consist primarily of environmental education, conservation of biodiversity and sustainable natural resources management, e.g., reforestation, agroforestry, and soil conservation.

In FY 1998, targets were exceeded for all indicators. Adjustments have already been made in the number of people expected to be trained in FY98 and beyond (it is expected that the number of individuals trained will continue to increase by 10% annually). It is likely that adjustments will also be needed for Indicator 1, the total number of activities implemented annually.

In FY 1998, environment projects accounted for 13 percent of total SPA activity world-wide, a 4 percent increase over FY 1997. Nearly 60% of all environmental activity supported by SPA takes place in the EMA region, yet even here, environment projects account for only 17 percent of all regional activity. This is related to the wide range of alternative resources available for environment sector support.

SPA-supported activities that contribute to IR3 lead to a variety of outcomes. Environmental education projects contribute to the acquisition of **new skills and**



**knowledge** while also influencing **attitudes and behavior**. Eco-tourism activities and sustainable management of bio-diversity result in **income generation and improvements in employment**. Due to the prevalence of NGOs in this sector, SPA reports on environment activity frequently chronicle organizational strengthening such as **improved planning and management capacity and enhanced linkages or networking capabilities**. The following provides illustrative examples of these activities and their outcomes.

### Environmental Education

Oftentimes SPA resources are employed in non-formal settings to help raise awareness and influence attitudes towards the environment. An illustrative example of such a SPA project can be found in Martuni, **Armenia**, where the Public Center for Coordinating, Teaching and Developing NGOs received a SPA grant to construct park benches and purchase trash cans in an effort to increase environmental awareness and involve the citizenry in the maintenance of public spaces.

In **Bolivia**, PCV Mari Nakayoshi is working with a local NGO to raise awareness of environmental issues. In order to accomplish this goal, they are developing didactic educational materials to use in formal and non-formal settings with elementary age school children. A SPA grant supported the construction of materials and tools for environmental education games.

### Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity

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Dear SPA,

It is with great pleasure that I report the completion of the SPA-funded *Nature Camps for Kids* program at the Phu Sa Dok Bua National Park (**Thailand**).

A total of 41 primary level school students attended the camps. They came from 8 different villages within our park's buffer zone and received a truly special educational experience at the park. The camps not only focused on raising awareness and understanding about the forest, but also created a comfortable atmosphere centered on the students which encouraged them to express their own ideas and feelings. A total of 7 teachers also participated in the camps, helping to establish our park's forest conservation message as a permanent fixture in these student's schools.

The park staff's response to the *Nature Camps for Kids* program was absolutely remarkable. A notoriously uninspired and inactive group, it became immediately apparent that they lacked not skill nor interest, but only a creative and challenging outlet for both their feelings about the forest and dedication to its preservation. Responsibility, motivation, enthusiasm, and inspiration flooded in as soon as this outlet was made available to them. This program helped many of them both realize their true love for this work and recognize personal skills that they are interested in developing. The last camp left nearly 30 students in tears and all the park staff on the verge themselves. The consensus shared by all was that the only regrettable aspect of this project was that it ended so soon.

I would like to thank you personally and on behalf of all who participated for your generous support for Nature Camps for Kids program at Phu Sa Sok Bua National Park, You helped support an experience for many that will never be forgotten.

Sincerely,

Brent Corby, PCV  
National Parks Development

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The indigenous women of the villages of Tecpan, **Guatemala** have been organized and working with medicinal plant for the past two years. Currently, they are interested in marketing their plants and improving their families' incomes while providing affordable, organic medicines to the community. With assistance from PCV Lisa Coffin, the women secured a SPA grant that helped them acquire training in the construction and use of solar dryers, as well as the processing, marketing and commercialization of medicinal plants. In addition to the training, the SPA grant supported the establishment of two botanical gardens and helped the group acquire two solar dryers and other equipment required to process the plants.

Another project from Guatemala offers an example of eco-tourism development in a protected area. The Ipala Volcano, which contains the unique Ipala Lagoon within its crater, is a popular tourist destination. The slopes of the volcano also contain many indigenous species of flora and fauna. Local people rely on the lagoon and surrounding forests to meet their needs for water, fuelwood, and agricultural land. Consequently, there is widespread deforestation at the summit of the volcano as well as sanitation and drainage problems in those areas surrounding the lagoon. PCV Allan Oliver is working with a local Eco-tourism Committee to protect the environment and health of both the local people and the tourists through installation of latrines, waste disposals and a waste treatment center. In addition, the Committee is promoting environmental education both formally, by providing environmental training to rural school teachers, and informally, by installing interpretative trails and guide posts in the protected area. A SPA grant is being used to purchase the waste disposal supplies and materials as well as to support the development of teacher training workshops and the construction of guiding signage.

### Sustainable Natural Resources Management

A number of SPA-supported environmental projects are designed to maintain or increase the productive capacity of the natural resource base through agroforestry and soil conservation activities. For example, with support from SPA, a village in **Thailand** was able to establish a fruit tree grafting center and demonstration plot. Villagers learned how to create terraces, plant fruit trees, add natural fertilizer and set up an irrigation system. In addition to the productive and protective impact of this project, PCV Carol Stock reports: *The villagers liked the fact that the responsibility is with them. The project, from start to finish, belonged to the village as a whole community. The villagers initiated the project, wrote up the project proposal, implemented the steps, were in charge of the budget and are now the owners of the project from this point into the future.*

In the mountain regions of **Morocco**, desertification and erosion pose major problems. PCV Erica Clark worked with the communities of Tazarte and Abadou to reforest mountain slopes with indigenous pine and olive trees. A SPA grant helped secure the saplings needed while the communities provided



all the necessary labor. PCV Clark notes the importance of combining a reforestation project with the economic incentive of income generation through the sale of olives.



**Table 5. Performance Data Table - IR3**

<b>Special Objective: Enhance communities' capabilities to conduct low-cost, grass-roots, sustainable development projects</b>			
<b>IR 3: Effective implementation of environmental activities by local communities</b>			
<b>Indicator 1: Annual number of activities related to the environment</b>			
<b>Unit of Measure:</b> # activities conducted	Year	Planned	Actual
	1995	Baseline	59
	1996	53	57
<b>Source:</b> PCV, Counterpart, & Staff Reports	1997	47	71
	<b>1998</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>104</b>
	1999	39	
<b>Comments:</b> Actual numbers exceeded planned levels due, in part, to increased activity in this sector (environment sector activity increased from 9% in FY97 to 13% in FY98) and, in part, to underestimates of the FY98 target.	2001	35	

<b>Indicator 2: Number of people served annually by environment activities</b>			
<b>Unit of Measure:</b> Individual beneficiaries	Year	Planned	Actual
	1995	Baseline	64,975
	1996	58,477	67,784
<b>Source:</b> PCV, Counterpart, & Staff Reports	1997	52,630	42,671
	<b>1998</b>	<b>47,367</b>	<b>61,743</b>
	1999	42,630	
<b>Comments:</b> The number of beneficiaries exceeds planned levels due to overall increased activity in this sector as well as to several large-scale, environmental education and public awareness campaigns that targeted large #'s of beneficiaries.	2001	38,367	

<b>Indicator 3: Local resources generated annually by environment activities</b>			
<b>Unit of Measure:</b> \$ equivalents of labor, supplies/materials, and local currency	Year	Planned	Actual
	1995	Baseline	203,160
	1996	182,844	127,421
<b>Source:</b> PCV, Counterpart, & Staff Reports	1997	164,560	244,753
	<b>1998</b>	<b>148,560</b>	<b>152,712</b>
	1999	133,292	
<b>Comments:</b> Levels of dollar equivalents generated by local communities appears to be on target. By FY2001, it is expected that at least \$951,925 will have been generated.	2001	119,964	

<b>Indicator 4: Number of individuals trained in environmental skills</b>			
<b>Unit of Measure:</b> # people trained	Year	Planned	Actual
	1995	Baseline	202
	1996	232	856
<b>Source:</b> PCV, Counterpart, & Staff Reports	1997	267	952
	<b>1998</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>2,848</b>
	1999	2,200	



<b>Comments:</b> Given that the number of people trained has exceeded planned levels for the past two years, the planned level has been adjusted upward. It is expected that the number of individuals trained will continue to increase by 10% annually.	2001	2,420	
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## 2. Expected Progress Through FY 2001

As a result of the significant increase in environmental activities supported by SPA during FY98, more than double the planned level, the 2001 target of 276 community-based environment activities has already been surpassed. Consequently, adjustments in planned levels will be necessary in FY99 and beyond.

We will continue to urge Volunteers, HCN counterparts, and PC staff to help us learn more about which grassroots techniques most effectively encourage changes in attitudes and behavior. We will also continue to examine whether organizational strengthening strategies employed by environmental organizations are relevant to other types of local organizations.

### ***E. IR4 - Strengthened local organizational capacity to implement sustainable development activities.***

#### **1. Performance Analysis**

Contributions towards IR4 are measured by the number of individuals who have received SPA-supported technical training as well as training in community project design and management. The HCNs who participated in SPA-supported training activities during 1998 represented more than 2,200 different organizations and communities, primarily local civic groups, NGOs and, occasionally, government agencies.

IR4's proxy indicator merits some discussion, however. It is assumed that when the members of a local organization participate in a training activity and acquire new skills, they then take those skills back to their organizations and apply them. The application of these skills then strengthens the capacity of that organization.

In FY 1998, we continued to look beyond the proxy indicator for more specific evidence of organizational strengthening. We found evidence that SPA-supported activities were leading to strengthened **group solidarity, improved planning and management capacity** and **enhanced linkages/networking capabilities**. The following provides some illustrative examples of these activities and their outcomes.



In Comacaran, a small municipality in the Department of San Miguel, **El Salvador**, a SPA grant helped support leadership and management training for the members of 8 citizen associations (ADESCOs). Training courses were organized by PCV Gregory Kimmitt and representatives of the Citizen Participation Commission of Comacaran and covered topics ranging from managing a board of directors to project proposal design to leadership development. After completion of the training, PCV Kimmitt reports that members of the citizen's associations have a better understanding of what it means to run an organization. At the same time, representatives of the Citizen Participation Commission gained experience in training delivery and are now better prepared to lead training sessions.

In **Mali**, fifteen employees of a local environmental NGO received training in managerial techniques, accounting, and composting. The Cooperative d' Assainissement et Protection de l'Environnement de Kadiolo (CAPEK) has expanded over the last year and was in need of some basic organizational as well as technical skills. The training they received in accounting and in refuse disposal promoted sustainability, as they are now able to train future employees of the NGO, and enabled them to further their mission of keeping Kadiolo clean and promoting environmental awareness among the population.

**Table 6. Performance Data Table - IR4**

<b>Special Objective: Enhance communities' capabilities to conduct low-cost, grass-roots, sustainable development projects</b>			
<b>IR 4: Strengthened local organizational capacity to implement sustainable development activities</b>			
<b>Indicator 1: Annual numbers of people trained in local civic organizations or NGOs world-wide</b>			
<b>Unit of Measure:</b> # of people trained from individual communities and organizations	Year	Planned	Actual
	1995	Baseline	1,234
	1996	1,419	1,736
	1997	1,632	2,259
<b>Source:</b> PCV, Counterpart, & Staff Reports	<b>1998</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>2,281</b>
	1999	2,200	
<b>Comments:</b> Given that the numbers of people trained from local organizations has exceeded planned levels for the past two years, the target has been adjusted upward. It is expected that the number of people trained—representing individual communities and local organizations—will continue to increase by 10% annually.	2001	2,420	

## **2. Expected Progress Through FY 2001**



If present trends continue, it is anticipated that at least 12,130 representatives from community-based organizations and NGOs will be trained by FY 2001. This new target has been adjusted upward to account for the SPA program's increased focus on training and capacity building.

Increasingly, Peace Corps is placing an emphasis on NGO development. In FY 1998, the SPA program helped support two sub-regional workshops for PC staff, Volunteers, and NGO leaders from countries in the EMA region. These events allowed the 74 participants to identify promising practices related to NGO development and to begin designing appropriate programming and training methodologies.

Now, in FY 1999, additional training workshops are being undertaken by Peace Corps Posts in Mongolia, Uzbekistan and Zambia. These training events are building upon the learnings from the '98 workshop in order to improve the quality and effectiveness of Peace Corps' NGO programming and training efforts.

Also in FY 1998, SPA supported sub-regional workshops in Sahelian and Coastal West Africa in which PC's HCN staff received training in participatory tools and techniques for community project design and management. Participants returned to their respective posts where they are employing these training methodologies during in-service training (IST) workshops designed to strengthen both Volunteer's and HCN's community development capacity.

Our experience indicates that Peace Corps' in-service training workshops are particularly valuable because they encourage Volunteers and counterparts from different organizations and communities to build teams, network, and share information about their grass-roots development activities. We have also learned that when we help strengthen Peace Corps' programming and training capabilities for NGO development and participatory community project design and management, SPA resources are more effectively utilized.

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### **SPA Technical Assistance**

In FY 1998 and beyond, the SPA program will continue to emphasize the importance of its technical assistance component which provides support for HCN skills training on a regional or national level. SPA technical assistance complements and enhances the grant activities primarily through the following types of events:

- Participatory Community Project Design and Management (PDM) Workshops - PDMs are designed to ensure that SPA projects respond to community needs and priorities. PDM content is geared to the training of participants in the project development process. Workshop goals are to:

- (1) reinforce the philosophy of participatory processes and provide additional methodologies for involving community members in designing and implementing their own community projects;

- (2) enhance the outreach capabilities of PCVs and their counterparts;

- (3) strengthen HCN community development skills.

- Technical Skill Training Workshops - These workshops provide the technical skills necessary for sustainable community development (e.g., well construction, fruit tree grafting techniques, food processing, etc.)

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### **III. Resources Requirements**

The majority of SPA PASA resources, about \$2.1 million dollars in FY 1998, were provided to posts to manage as grant funds.

Approximately \$415,325 in technical assistance funds supported host country national participation in Peace Corps-organized training events. This amount was 15 percent of total program expenses in FY98.

Administrative costs, including staff salaries and benefits, as well as materials development and overhead, accounted for 5 percent of total program expenses.

The following table displays the total SPA funds utilized by country in FY 1998. This financial information is based on the end-of-year close-out reports received from Peace Corps posts.



**Table 7. Total SPA PASA Funds Utilized by Country in FY 1998**

**AFRICA REGION**

Benin	39,056.37
Burkina Faso	46,800.00
Cameroon	40,233.53
Cape Verde	1,412.76
Chad	6,957.94
Cote d'Ivoire	51,113.66
Eritrea	2,969.77
Ethiopia	12,025.90
Gabon	13,522.71
Gambia	54,213.76
Ghana	62,679.19
Guinea	105,248.53
Guinea Bissau	22,632.64
Kenya	48,386.57
Lesotho	29,440.52
Madagascar	34,000.00
Malawi	46,283.93
Mali	85,700.00
Mauritania	27,047.52
Namibia	24,599.31
Senegal	75,631.15
South Africa	29,714.57
Tanzania	38,357.65
Togo	80,409.02
Uganda	6,478.92
Zambia	54,402.14
Zimbabwe	27,314.11

**AF Region Total: 1,066,632.17**



**Table 7. Total SPA PASA Funds Utilized by Country in FY 1998**  
(cont.)

**IAP – Americas**

Belize	0.00
Bolivia	67,408.10
Chile	18,800.00
Dominican Republic	50,700.00
Eastern Caribbean	34,774.24
Ecuador	8,440.30
El Salvador	80,101.56
Guatemala	25,000.00
Guyana	0.00
Haiti	7,584.59
Honduras	10,032.98
Nicaragua	20,000.00
Panama	8,854.48
Paraguay	64,266.55
<i>IAP-Americas Total</i>	<i>395,962.80</i>

**IAP - Pacific**

Papua New Guinea	338.53
Solomon Islands	18,515.65
Tonga	62,400.00
Vanuatu	3,418.73
Western Samoa	6,470.92
<i>Pacific Region Total</i>	<i>91,143.83</i>

**IAP Region Total: 487,106.63**



**Table 7. Total SPA PASA Funds Utilized by Country in FY 1998**  
( cont . )

**EMA Region**

*Near East/No. Africa*

Morocco	51,617.80
Jordan	17,526.87

*NE/No.Afr . Total* 69,144.67

*Asia*

Mongolia	27,808.78
Nepal	53,857.24
Philippines	14,450.13
Sri Lanka	34,999.99
Thailand	16,543.16

*Asia Total* 147,659.30

*Europe*

Baltics	49,366.86
Bulgaria	77,149.00
Macedonia	11,500.00
Poland	104,670.85
Romania	62,600.00
Slovak Republic	41,268.62

*Europe Total* 346,555.33

*NIS*

Armenia	36,212.30
Kazakhstan	47,462.14
Kyrgyzstan	7,857.04
Moldova	39,600.00
Russia-Moscow	57,988.54
Russia-Far East	45,402.85
Turkmenistan	25,325.00
Ukraine	81,881.16
Uzbekistan	14,770.26

*NIS Total* 356,499.29

**EMA Total: 919,858.59**

**World Totals: 2,473,597.39**



## **APPENDIX 1**



**Peace Corps Posts Participating in the SPA Program in 1998:<sup>2</sup>**  
**Regional Breakdown**

<b>Africa (AF)</b>	<b>Inter-America and the Pacific (IAP)</b>	<b>Europe, Mediterranean, and Asia (EMA)</b>
Benin Burkina Faso Cameroon Cape Verde Chad* Cote d'Ivoire Eritrea* Ethiopia Gabon Ghana Guinea-Bissau* Guinea Conakry Kenya Lesotho Madagascar Malawi Mali Mauritania Namibia Senegal South Africa Tanzania The Gambia Togo Uganda Zambia Zimbabwe	Belize Bolivia Chile* Dominican Republic Eastern Caribbean Ecuador El Salvador Guatemala Guyana Haiti Honduras Jamaica Kiribati Nicaragua Panama Papua New Guinea Paraguay Samoa Solomon Islands Tonga Vanuatu	Armenia Baltics Bulgaria Jordan Kazakhstan Kyrgyzstan Macedonia Moldova Mongolia Morocco Nepal Philippines Poland Romania Russia/Moscow Russia/Far East Slovak Republic Sri Lanka* Thailand Turkmenistan Ukraine Uzbekistan
<b>27 Posts (39%)</b>	<b>21 Posts (30%)</b>	<b>22 Posts (31%)</b>

\*Post closed during FY 1998

<sup>2</sup>These 70 posts actually encompass 76 different countries. In the IAP Region, the Eastern Caribbean includes Antigua, Dominica, Grenada, St. Kitts, St. Lucia, and St. Vincent. In the EMA Region, the Baltics includes Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania. On the other hand, one country in EMA, Russia, has been divided into 2 posts.



## **APPENDIX 2**



## SPA Outcomes, Indicators, and Examples

<b>Outcome</b>	<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Examples</b>
Basic Needs	Improvements in water and sanitation, health care, housing, nutrition, shelter and security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- School latrines constructed</li> <li>- Health clinic refurbished</li> </ul>
Skills and Knowledge	Acquisition and/or application of the skills required to carry out tasks or assume responsibilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Vocational students construct school furniture</li> <li>- Maintenance of latrines by community members</li> <li>- Application of soil conservation techniques by hillside farmers</li> </ul>
Resources	Financial, material, and human resources mobilized or leveraged	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Community raises funds to contribute to school renovation</li> <li>- Municipal govt. agrees to donate land for a community library</li> </ul>
Income/Employment	Income from new or increased production, marketing, value added; jobs created/improved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Six women and their families increase income from sale of bread</li> <li>- Five students who received training in carpentry obtain jobs</li> </ul>
Basic Education	Improvements in educational facilities and materials	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Construction of classroom facilities where girls can receive training in sewing, health education and literacy</li> <li>- Repair of school heating facilities so classes continue uninterrupted</li> </ul>



<b>Outcome</b>	<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Examples</b>
Attitudes/Behavior	Change in social conduct with respect to individuals, groups, situations or environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- More participation of women in community decision-making</li> <li>- Elders recognize youth group activities as valuable contributions to the community</li> <li>- Greater awareness of environmental issues among school children</li> </ul>
Self-esteem	Recognition of personal value and a sense of one's potential (self-worth and confidence)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Demonstrated ability of youth to take on and carry out tasks and responsibilities</li> <li>- Greater willingness of women to speak up in group/public meetings</li> <li>- More respect sought for rights/agreements</li> </ul>
Group Solidarity	Identification of common goals shared by community or group members; willingness to cooperate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Various members of an environmental group articulate the same plans and goals</li> <li>- Community members work in teams to dig ditches and lay pipes for a new water system</li> </ul>
Planning/Management	Application of a systematic approach to designing, conducting, and evaluating projects or activities; capacity to keep records and document activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Members of an NGO develop a strategic plan</li> <li>- Students and teachers work together to develop a project proposal and budget for a new resource center</li> </ul>
Linkages/Networking	Relations or affiliations (formal and informal) with other groups or institutions that share common interests/goals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Resource Center obtains environmental information via Internet linkages</li> <li>- Women's groups from throughout the region affiliate and hold annual congresses</li> </ul>